



- 7857

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Northern Natural Resources & Environment Branch

SURFACE WATER DATA

YUKON TERRITORY



prepared by

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FOREWORD

Data has been collected on the surface waters of the Yukon Territory since the turn of the century. Several Federal Government departments are now collecting data on water quantity and water quality. Some of this data is summarized in annual summaries by Water Survey of Canada. Other data is contained in files and not readily available. This report is intended to provide a simple graphical presentation of the data available on surface waters in the Yukon Territory.

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INTRODUCTION

Objective

The data presented in this report provides a useful summary of the quantity and quality of surface water in the Yukon Territory. Much of the data summarized has not previously been available to the ever-increasing number of persons and agencies who are interested in the development of the water resources of the Yukon Territory.

The data collection and presentation is based on Water Survey of Canada's stream guaging network which includes 50 stations distributed throughout the Yukon Territory. Data from each station are included and those stations with long records are presented extensively. Much of the data, including suspended sediment measurements and water quality sampling, has been collected recently or on a miscellaneous basis and particular attention should be given to the period of record and number of measurements.

Data

The Gauge Location Map, Figure 1, indicates the locations of Water Survey of Canada's stream gauging stations and the locations of meteorological stations used in the report. Fifty stations, including those that have been discontinued, are shown as those where gauge heights are measured without stream flow measurement. Stations at which water quality measurements are taken are also indicated.

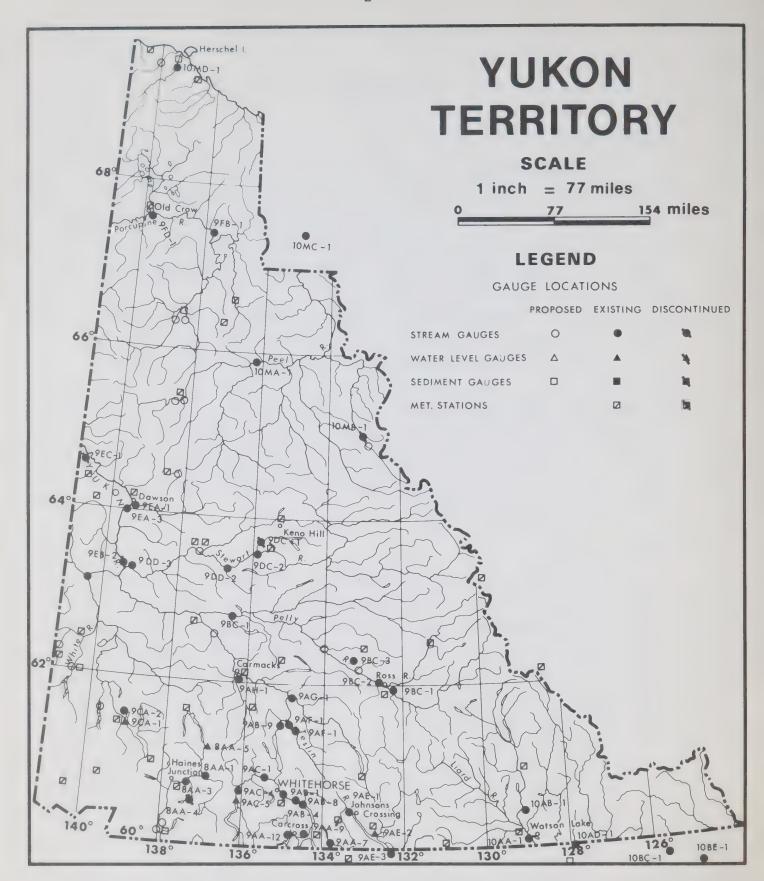


Figure 1 - Guage Locations

Definitions

The following terms are used with the definitions stated. Gauge heights are presented in feet (ft), discharges in cubic feet per second (c.f.s.) and precipitation depths in inches. Conversions are as follows:

1 inch = 25.4 mm1 foot = 0.3048 m1 cubic foot = 0.02831 m^3

Mean discharge

 The average discharge over a stated period.

Calculated by averaging all daily discharges for the period.

Long-term mean discharge

 The mean discharge for a period of several years.
 Normally for the period of

record.

Daily discharge

- The average discharge over a single day.

 Normally obtained from a rating curve by using the average gauge height for the day.

Monthly discharge

 The average discharge over a single month.

Mean monthly discharge

 The average monthly discharge for a specified month over a period of years. Maximum and minimum daily discharge

 The highest and lowest daily discharge in a specified period.

For the year these are referred to as annual maximum and minimum daily discharges.

Extreme maximum and minimum daily discharges

- The maximum and minimum daily discharges for the period of record.

Maximum instantaneous discharge

- The maximum peak discharge recorded during a 24-hour period.

Extreme maximum and instantaneous discharge

- The largest maximum instantaneous discharge over the period of record.

Gauge height

- The water surface elevation above an arbitrary datum referred to as gauge zero.

PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE

Prior to presenting data on runoff, it is important that some basic input into the hydrologic cycle be presented. A series of graphs showing monthly precipitation and temperature data for 12 stations appears in Appendix A. These graphs clearly indicate the large variation in temperature encountered in the Yukon Territory and show that precipitation is generally low. Temperature extremes range from -80°F to +100°F. Annual precipitation at the twelve stations presented varies from 4.9 to 17.0 inches, see Table II, and the maximum 24 hour precipitation is 2.65 inches.

1	. 1	ar																	
	Flood Prequency Estimates Mean Daily Flows	100-year Q cfs				24,500	32,500	150,000	360,000	730,000	530,000		4,400	068		2,800	5,500	20,000	103,000
	Prequence ean Daily	10-year Q cfs			.,	21,500	28,500	105,000	230,000	440,000	386,000		2,900	530		2,100	4,500	15,670	27,000
	Flood	2-year Q cfs				18,400	24,200	68,000	135,000	240,000	262,000		1,800	300		1,500	3,550	13,600	8,000
HYDROLOGIC DATA	Maximum Flow Recorded	Date				10/ 8/53	29/ 8/61	24/ 6/62	25/ 6/62	12/ 6/64	11/6/64		22/ 5/57	7/ 6/64		10/ 6/64		5/ 1/65	
HYDROLO	Maxim	cfa				22,800	29,200	127,000	272,000	470,000	526,000		3,260	662		2,420		16,000	
	Flow	Date				19/ 5/62	28/ 3/56	15/ 3/52	21/ 4/57	18/ 4/57	22/ 2/51		14/ 3/57	12/8/70		6/ 4/66		2/ 4/70	
	Minimum Flow Recorded	Mi Voi C)				1,150	2,500	4,800	8,150	10,600	6,350		99	55,3		34.8		180	
	Long-Term Mean	C of 8				8,215	11,338	25,406	42,985	77,083	76,723		332	143		273		2,259	
	Geodetic Elevat'n	of Gauge Zero ft.		2137,76	2138,38	20 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1964BM -10, 1954 approx.	1691.87	1150 appr.	1150 appr.	1026,54	2143.56	2155.30	2190 appr.	2144.99	2159,9	2100	1000	1300
		opera'n. (record)		14	15	0.0	50	21	16	10	27	22	17	19	25	17	7	۲	50
		record yrs.		41-46 50-57 Discont'd	41-45 50-57 59-60 Discont'd	02-27 28-42 43-69 70-71	51 53-71	51-59 60-71	56-64 65 66-71	56-65 Discont'd	44 45-52 54-55 56-71	50-51 52 53-65 66-71	55-71	52 54-67 68-71	47-67	55-65	45-47 49-51 53 Discont'd	65-71	64-68 Discont'd
FORMATION		Drainage area sq.mi.		7,230	7,230	7,500	12,000	33,600	58,400	97,300	106,000	Lake Area 37 Total at Outlet 7,230	597	650	Lake Area 39 Total at Outlet 1,260	337	0 88 88	3,010	52
STATION INFORMATION		Type of Gauge		Manual	Manual	Manual Recorder	Recorder	Manual Recorder	Manual Recorder	Manual	Manual	Manual Recorder	Recorder	Recorder	Manual Recorder	Recorder	Manual	Manual	Manual
		Index		9 AB -2	9 AB-3	9AB-1	9AB-9	9AH-1	9cb-1	9EB-2	9EB-1	9AB-4	9 AB-8	9 A.A. 7	9AA-4	9AA-12	9DC-1	9EA-3	9EC-1
		Name	BASIN	Above control dam M.P.898 Alaska Hwy. Lat.60°34"37" Long.134°40°42"	Below control dam M.P.898 Alaska Hwy. Lat.6034'45" Long.134 41'15"	At Whitehorse, Y.T.M.P.916 Adaska Hwy (formerly Lewis River) Lat.60°42'50" Long.135°02'35"	Above Frank Creek near Carmacka (formerly at Hootalinquay) Lat.6133'10" Long.135'06'50"	At Carmacks Lat.62 05:45* Long.136 16:18*	Above White River (formerly at Kirkman Cr.) near Stewart R. Lat.6308'59" Long.139'33'10"	At Stewart River Lat.63 ⁰ 18'42" Long.139 ⁰ 25'43"	At Dawson Lat.64 04'20" Long.139 ² 25'27"	Near Whitehorse Y.T. Lat.60 ⁰ 30'46" Long.134 ⁰ 19'34"	Near Whitehorse Y.T. Lat.60 ³ 8'45" Long.134 ² 27'27"	Near Atlin Lat. 6004'52" Long.133 \$1'30"	At Cargross Lat.60 09'53" Long.134 42'20"	Near Carcross Lat.60 08:05" Long.134 053:15"	Near Mayo Lat.63042'07" Long.135051'43"	Above Bonanza Cr. 9 Near Dayson Lat. 64 02'34" Long.139 24'28"	Above Wolverine Cr. Near Dawson Lat.64 ² 26'54" Long.140 ⁴ 2'24"
		River	YUKON RIVER BASIN	YUKON	YURON	YUKON	YUKON	YUKON	YUKON	YUKON	YUKON	MARSH	M'CLINTOCK	LUBBOCK	TLANER	MHEATON	MAYO	KLONDIKE	CLINTON

Table I Station Information and Hydrologic Data

		STATION	STATION INFORMATION						4	HYDROLOGIC DATA	DATA			W. Personal Statement of the Control
					Total	Geodetic	Long-Term Mean	Minimum Flow Recorded		Maximum Flow Recorded	Flow	Flood Pr	Flood Frequency Estimates Mean Daily Flows	stimates ows
RIVEI	Name	Type of Index Gauge	Drainage area ag.mi	Period of record yrs.	years opera'n. (record)	Elevat'n of Gauge Zero ft.	0 44	ofs Date		88 164 0	Date	2-year 1 Q cfs	10-year 0 cfs	100-year 0 cfs
YUKON RIVER	BASIN													
WATSON	Near Carcross Lat.6013'00" Long. 134043'50"	9AA-9 Manual Recorder	\$25	55-61 62-65 66-71	17	2175 appr.	166	10.0 1	1/ 4/56	1,730	24/ 5/68	750	1,350	2,300
TAGISH	Near Carcross Lat.60 17:32 Long.134 18:00°	9AA-11 Manual	ri en	55-57 59-60 58 61-62 66-71 Discont'd	60 rd	2150 appr.	o •	3,4 12/	:/ 2/61	144	21/ 5/57	in ve	en en	140
TAKHINI	At Outlet of Kusawa Lake. Near Whitehorse Y.T. 60 ⁹ 36'37" Lat. 60 ⁹ 36'37"	9AC-4 Recorder	1,570	52;55; 58;63; 53-54 59-62 64-71	14	2237.22	1,832	191 31/	./ 3/60	088	21/ 6/64	008 %	000'6	12,500
TAKHINI	Near Whitehorse Y.T. M.P.946.3 Alaska Bwy Lat. 60 531.08" Long. 136 08138"	9AC-1 Manual Recorder	2,640	48-64 65-71	24	2102,99	2,207	153 19	19/ 2/51	17,200	2/9/49	8,300	11,500	15,000
KUSAWA	Near Whitehorse Y.T. Lat. 60 ⁰ 35'16" Long.136 ⁰ 08'38"	9AC-5 Recorder	Lake 53 Area 53 Total at Outlet 1,570	52-69 70-71	20	2237.22								
TESLIN	At Tealin, Y.T. Lat. 60008' 52" Long. 132 42'12"	9AE-2 Manual	Lake 141 Total at Outlet 11,700	44-49	27	2221.31								
TESLIN	Near Teglin, Y.T. Lat. 6029'07" Long. 133018'04"	. 9AE-1 Manual	11,700	44 45-46 48-71	27	2216,33	10,470	1,350 24	24/ 2/56	000'59	28/ 6/62	28,500	46,000	76,000
BIG SALMON	Near Canmack Lat. 6152'45" Long. 13452'00"	9AG-1 Recorder	2,640	51 59-61 53-58 62-63 64-71	20	1880 BM	2,426	6 009	79/4/67	24,200	23/ 6/62	10,000	19,000	32,000
PELLY	At Ross River Lat.6159'12" Long.13226'54"	9BC-2 Recorder	7,670	51 54-59 60-71	19	2259.7	6,377	380 24	24/ 3/69	71,000	7/ 6/64	36,500	57,000	83,000
PELLY	At Pelly Cross- ing. Lat.62049'47" Long.13634'50"	9BC-1 Manual Recorder	19,700	51-60	21	1503.57	18,266	1,020	17/ 3/56	152,000	28/ 5/57	73,000	125,000	200,000
ROSS	At Ross River Lat.61059'40" Long.132022'40"	9BA-l Manual Recorder	2,800	58-59 60-64 65-71	14	2300 appr.	2,330	153 6	6/4/67	24,400	10/6/64	15,000	22,000	30,000
ROSE CREEK	Below Faro Creek Lat. 62°20'30" Long.133°24'30"	9BC-3 Manual	67	66-71 Discont'd	φ	3400 appr.	89 33 ° 33	6.1 10	10/ 4/67	1,150	31/ 5/67	720	1,900	006**
KLUANE	At Outlet of Kluane Lake near Burwash Landing Lat.6125.37" Long.13903'01"	9CA-2 Manual Recorder	1,730	53-65	19	2550.21	2,465	34.0 21	21/ 3/56	11,900	10/ 8/66	0000 %	11,500	14,000
KLUANE LAKE		9CA-1 Manual Recorder	Lake 156 Area 156 Total at Outlet 1,730	53-62 63-71	19	2550.21								
STEWART	At May8 Lat.6335.26" Long.135053:48"	9DC-2 Manual	12,100	47-48 54-55 49-53 56-71	52	1573.07	13,265	550 19	19/ 3/69	145,000	10/ 6/64	000,08	120,000	175,000
STEWART	At Stewart Crossing Lat. 63 22'56" Long. 136 40'56"	90D-2 Recorder	13,500	58 61-71	12	1400	14,860	900 18	18/ 3/69	153,000	11/6/64	88,000	135,000	195,000
STEWART	At mouth Lat.63 16'55" Long.134 14'56"	9DD-3 Recorder	19,700	51 56-62 63-71	17	1100	17,832	1,720 20	20/ 3/69	199,000	13/ 6/64	85,000	180,000	320,000

Table I (continued)

		ST	STATION INFORMATION	DRMATION							HYDROLOGIC DATA	C DATA			
							Geodetic	Long-Term	Minimum Flow Recorded	Flow	Maximum Flow Recorded	Flow	Plood B	Flood Frequency Estimates Mean Dally Flows	stimates
Z COO	Name Location	Index Gar	Type of Gauge	Drainage area sq.mi.	Period of record yrs.	years of opera'n. (record)	Elevat'n of Gauge Zero ft.	Cfs	64 64 65	Date	en en	Date	2-year Q cfs	10-year Q cfs	100-year O ofs
YUKON RIVER BASIN															
TESLIN Near W Y.T. Lat. 6 Lonq.	Near Whitehorse Y.T. Lat. 61 ⁰ 28'21" Long. 134 ⁴ 6'35"	9AF-1 Recorder	corder	13,700	51 53-55 56-71	20	1970.8	10,949	1,800	24/ 2/56	65,700	28/ 6/62	41,000	28,000	000 08
ALSEK RIVER BASIN															
DEZADEASH At Hain M.P.101 Hwy Lat. 60 Long.13	At Haines Jct. M.P.1016 Alaska Hwy Lat. 60°44'54" Long.137 ³ 30'16"	8AA-3 Mar	Manual	3,200	52-70	20	1905,83	1,540	238	22/ 3/67	10,100	28/ 6/61	008,8	9,300	14,000
AISHIHIK M.P.995 Hwy. Lat. 60 Long.13	Near Whitehorse M.P.995 Alaska Hwy. Lat. 60°51'40" Long.137 ⁰ 03'40"	8AA-1 Mar	Manual	1,620	50-68	5.2	2103.83	501	79	20/ 3/52	5,050	20/ 6/62	2,400	4,300	7,000
AISHIHIK Near Wh Lake Lat.61 ^c Long.l3	Near Whitehorse Lat.61 11:53" Long.136 59'53"	8AA-5 Rec	Recorder	Lake Area 57 Total at Outlet 1,080		г	3000								
KATHLEEN Near He M.P.14 Rd. Rd. Lat.60 Long.13	Near Haines Jot. M.P.143 Haines Rd. Lat.60 ^o 51'40" Long.137 ^o 03'40"	8 A.A 4	Manual	249	59-64 Discont'd	9	2400 appr.	374	17	14/ 4/60	1,910	26/ 6/62	1,700	2,500	3,300
PORCUPINE RIVER BASIN	Z														
PORCUPINE Below (near (near Lat. 67 Long.13	Below Bell R. (near Old Crow) Lat. 67033'40" Long.137047'01"	9FB-1 Rec	Recorder	13,400	63 64-71	ø.		13,935 .	& 0 8	18/ 1/64	178,000	6/6/4	46,000	150,000	390,000
PORCUPINE At Old Lat. 67 Long.13	At old Crow Lat. 6734'10" Long.139 ^{849'30} "	9FD-1 Mar	Manual	20,900	61-64 65-68 69-71	21		12,496	425	20/ 3/69	237,000	6/6/64	150,000	245,000	375,000
LIARD RIVER BASIN															
At Uppa ing M. Alaska Lat.60 Long.12	At Upper Cross- ing M.P.642 Alaska Hwy Lat.6003'01" Long.12854'12"	10AA-1 MAr	Manual	12,500	60-71	12	1976.29	14,012	1,750	23/ 3/66	107,000	12/ 6/61	73,000	110,000	160,000
FRANCES Near Wa Mi.37 F Hwy. Lat.60 Long.12		.0AB-1	Recorder	4,950	62 63-71	10	2 2 2 5 5 5 5	5,697	80 80	23/ 3/69	39,100	12/ 6/64	23,500	38,000	25,000
PEEL RIVER BASIN															
Above Lat.65 Long.1:	Above Canyon Ck Lat.6553140" Long.13602:03"	10MA-1 Rec	Recorder	10,200	61 62-65 68-71	Ø		6,736	520	19/ 3/69	209,000	4/ 6/64	65,000	86,000	110,000
Above Creek Lat. 65	Above Iron Creek Lat. 65°14'45" Long.133°24'10"	10MB-1 Rec	Recorder	1,070	63-67 Discont'd	ın			0	28/ 4/64 17/ 3/66 20/ 4/67	11,400	7/ 6/64	6,500	14,000	19,000
McPhers Lat.67 Long.13	At Fort McPherson Lat.6713'15" Long.134 ⁰ 56'45"	10MC-2 Rec	Recorder		69-71	е			2,620	30/ 4/70	106,000	01/1/6			
BEAUFORT SEA BASIN															
Near Mg Lat.69 Long.13	Near Mouth Lat.69 19'00" Long.139 34'00"	10MD-1 Rec	Recorder	1,612	72										

Table I (continued)

The hydrologist requires more detailed knowledge of the climate in order to completely understand the water balance. A complete summary of available climatological data for the Yukon Territory is now being prepared by Atmospheric Environment Service. A study of the climate of the Mackenzie Valley (Ref. 2) fully describing the area east of the Yukon Territory is available.

RUNOFF

Average Runoff

Table I lists all Water Survey of Canada stream gauging stations in the Yukon Territory and summarizes a number of station characteristics. Of particular interest are the years of record noted in the station information. These totals include the calendar year 1971 and all stations not otherwise noted were in operation at that time.

A map, Figure 2, presents the mean annual runoff. breadth of the river on this map is scaled from estimates of mean annual discharge and represents the aerial distribution of runoff in the Yukon Territory. Only the large gauged rivers are presented in this matter. Table II presents average annual precipitation and runoff at selected stations. A comparison of the figures in this table shows the non-representativeness of the precipitation data for the prediction of runoff. many areas the average runoff far exceeds the total precipitation at the station. This is a result of the location of precipitation stations in valleys at lower elevation than the basin area as a whole. Large areas of the Yukon Territory, in particular the St. Elias Mountains and the Selwyn Mountains, have runoff in excess of 20 inches which is not reflected in any of the precipitation stations. The temporal distribution of this runoff is described in a subsequent section.

Table II - PRECIPITATION AND RUNOFF AT SELECTED STATIONS

Precipitation Station	Annual Precipitation inches	Runoff Station	Annual Runoff inches
Aishihik	9.57	Yukon R. at Whitehorse	15.5
Dawson	12.81	Yukon R. at Carmacks	10.5
Elsa	15.78	Yukon R. at Dawson	10.2
Ft. Selkirk	10.85	Wheaton R. near Carcross	12.2
Haines Jct.	11.12	Watson R. near Carcross	6.1
Komakuk	4.91	Takhini R. at Kusawa Lake	16.8
Mayo	11.55	Takhini R. at Alaska Hwy	11.6
		Teslin R. at Alaska Hwy	13.7
Shingle Point	7.58	Pelly R. at Ross River	12.5
Snag	14.16	Pelly R. at Pelly Crossing	9.9
Teslin	12.83	Stewart R. at Mayo	15.7
Watson Lake	17.01	Stewart R. at mouth	11.9
Whitehorse	10.24		
		Dezadeash R. at Haines Jct	6.7
		Aishihik R. near Haines Jct	5.9
		Kathleen R. near Haines Jct	21.4
		Kluane R. at Kluane Lake	22.4
		Liard R. at Upper Crossing	15.6
		Frances R. near Watson Lk.	15.6
		Hyland R. near B.C. boundary	26.4
		Porcupine R. at Old Crow	8.1

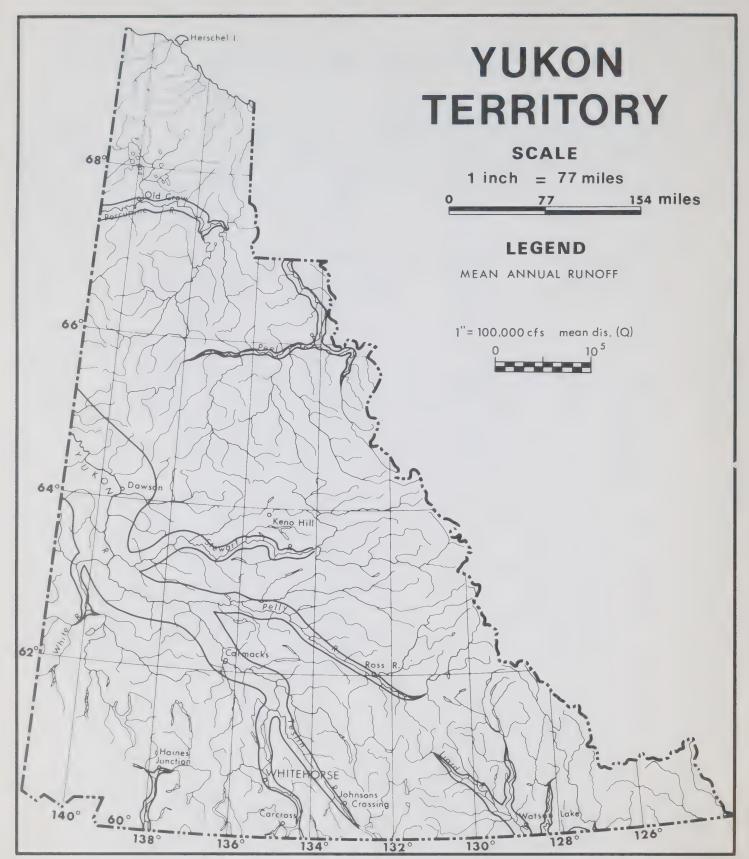


Figure 2 - Mean Annual Runoff - Yukon Territory

Lakes

The Yukon Territory contains a large number of lakes.

Most of the larger lakes are in the southern Yukon in the Liard,

Alsek and Yukon River basins. Several of the gauged basins

have lake areas in excess of 5 percent. Examples are Upper

Yukon 9ABl, Upper Takhini 9AC4, and Aishihik 8AAl and this

lake storage has a large affect on the temporal distribution

of runoff.

Table III lists those lakes with surface area greater than five square miles in order of size. Detail depth soundings are not available for any of these lakes. Stage hydrographs are available for those stations listed in Table I. Many of the lakes have large ranges, for example, Figure 3 shows Teslin Lake (9AE2) with an extreme variation of 24 feet and an annual variation of about 10 to 15 feet.

Table III

YUKON.LAKES WITH SURFACE AREA FIVE SQUARE MILES OR GREATER

Lake Name	Tota	1 Area
	square miles	square kilometres
Atlin Lake*	232	601
Kluane Lake	153	396
Teslin Lake*	147	381
Tagish Lake*	135	350
- Taku Arm	93	241
- Graham Inlet	14	36
- Windy Arm	7	18
Lake Laberge	78	202
Aishihik Lake	58	150
Kusawa Lake	54	140
Frances Lake	43	111
Marsh Lake	39	101
Mayo Lake	36	93
Bennett Lake*	36	93
Dezadeash Lake	30.0	77.7
Wellesly Lake	30.0	77.7
Wolf Lake	28.8	74.6
Little Salmon Lake	25.0	64.8
Quiet Lake	21.0	54.4
Sekulmun Lake	19.7	51.0
Ethel Lake	17.6	45.6
Little Atlin Lake	16.0	41.4
Big Kalzas Lake	15.3	39.6
Kathleen Lakes	15.0	38.9
Earn Lake	14.4	37.3
Tatlmain Lake	11.8	30.6
Drury Lake	10.6	27.5
Fairweather Lake	8.7	22.5
Simpson Lake	8.6	22.2

^{*}lake partially in British Columbia.

Table III (cont'd.)

Lake Name	Total	Area
	square miles	square kilometres
Fortin Lake	8.0	20.7
Bates Lake	7.6	19.7
Finlayson Lake	7.6	19.7
Dianain Lake	7.5	19.4
Reid Lakes	7.4	19.2
Tin Cup Lake	7.3	18.9
Tilley Lake	7.3	18.9
Pelly Lakes	7.3	18.9
Janet Lake	7.2	18.6
McEvoy Lake	7.0	18.1
Morris Lake	6.8	17.6
Mush Lake	6.4	16.6
Watson Lake	6.0	15.5
Nesutlin Lake	5.9	15.3
Long Lake	5.7	14.8
McQuesten Lake	5.4	14.0
Kloo Lake	5.0	13.0

Flow Variability

Runoff for each gauging station in the Yukon is presented in terms of the long term mean flow, see Table I. The variability of flow throughout the year and from one year to the next is of interest and is reflected by the rivers hydrograph. Hydrographs for selected stations are presented in Figure 4.

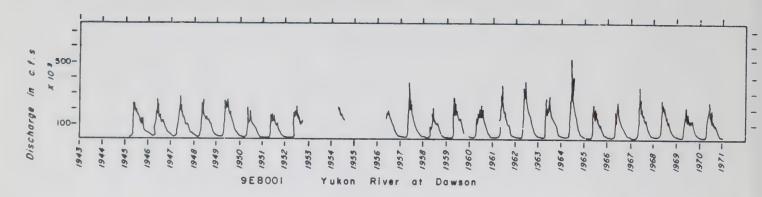
Daily river flows for all stations are published annually by Water Survey of Canada. This same data is stored on magnetic tape for retrieval by computer and is available at a number of computing centres across Canada as well as from the Water Survey of Canada.

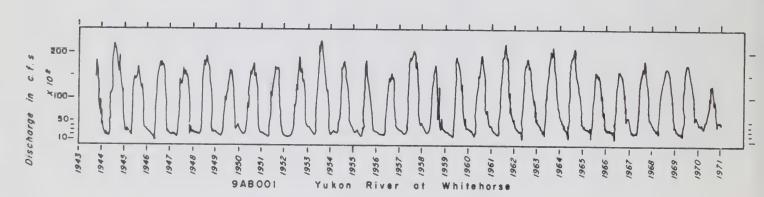
The hydrographs, Figure 4, display a number of interesting features. All hydrographs show an annual cycle of runoff which reflects periods of high and low precipitation combined with temperature and storage effects.

Large amounts of lake storage regulate the flows as demonstrated by the regular hydrograph of the Teslin River at the outlet of Teslin Lake (9AE001), and the Kluane River downstream of Kluane Lake (9CA002). These hydrographs generally have one peak of long duration, as compared to those without large amounts of lake storage. The Yukon River at Whitehorse (9AB001) exhibits this storage characteristic and also the effects of artificial control for the production of hydro-electric power at Whitehorse Rapids Plant.

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Figure 4 - Hydrographs for Selected Stations





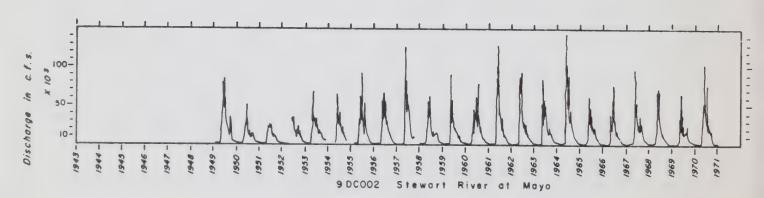


Figure 4 (continued)

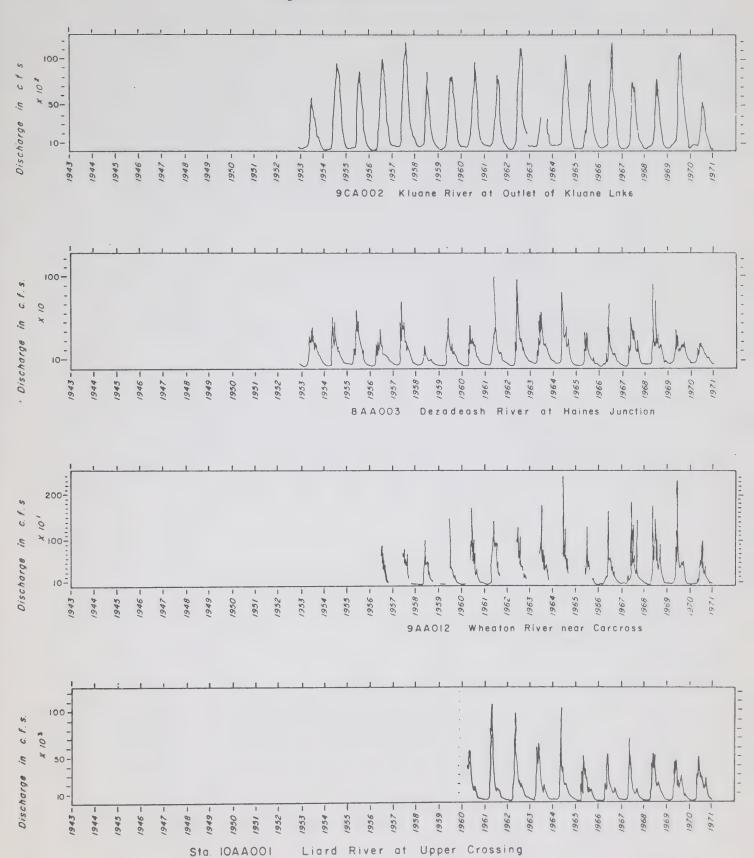
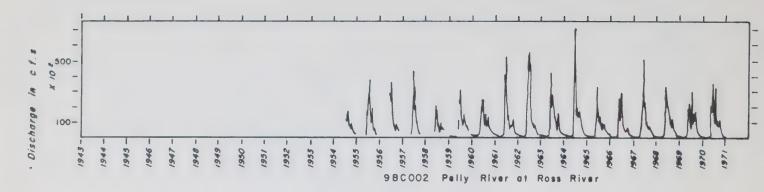
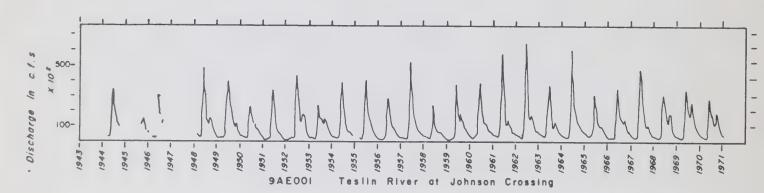
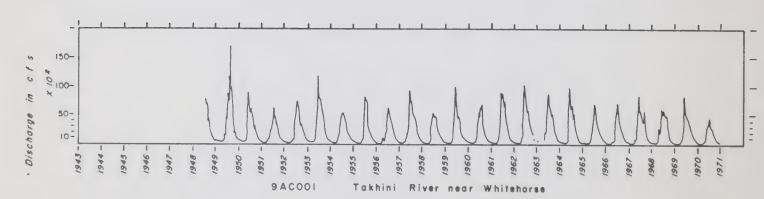


Figure 4 (continued)







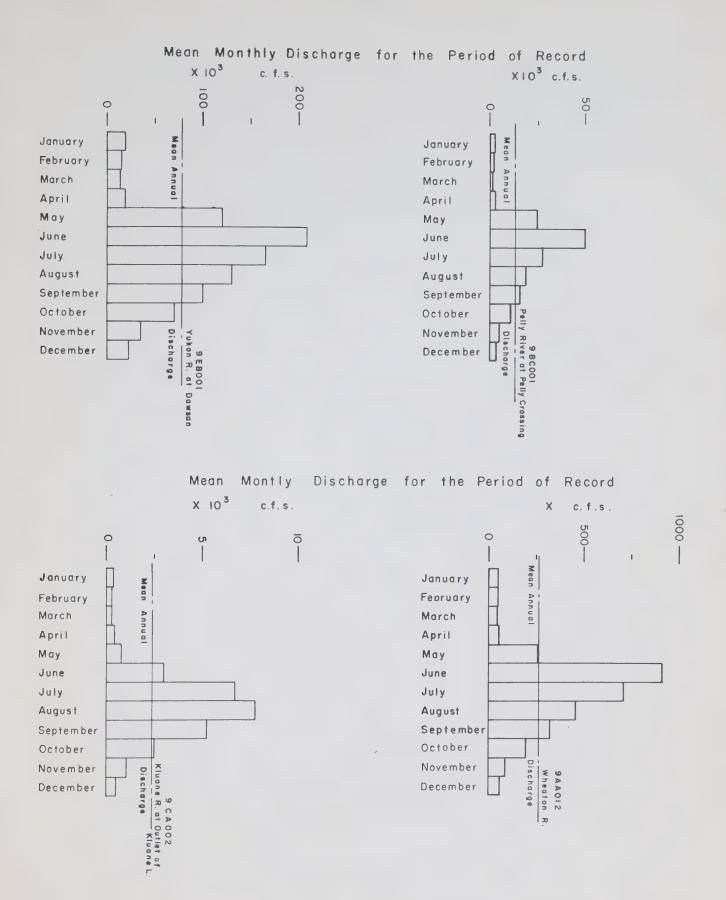


Figure 5 - Annual Distribution of Runoff

More erratic runoff characteristics are demonstrated by the hydrographs of Pelly River (9BC002), Stewart River (9DC002) Liard River (10AA001), Dezadeash River (8AA003) and Wheaton River (9AA012). Each of these shows multiple peaks during the high runoff season and these peaks are of shorter duration. The smaller basins best demonstrate these flashy characteristics. The Takhini River hydrograph (9AC001) shows the combined effects of lake storage with short duration inflow below Kusawa Lake. The Yukon River at Dawson (9EB001) demonstrates the integrated effects of the various characteristics of runoff because of the extensive basin area of 106,000 square miles.

The annual distribution of runoff for a few stations is plotted in Figure 5. These plots show the mean monthly discharge for the period of record. It can be seen that most of the runoff occurs during the period May-October.

June is generally the month with the highest runoff. Exceptions are those basins with large amounts of lake storage and those which have glaciers contributing a significant portion of the runoff. Examples are the Kathleen River (8AA004) where the highest month is July, Kluane River (9CA002) where the peak month is August, and the Upper Yukon River (9AB001), (9AB009), and (9AH001) which peaks in August upstream and July downstream.

Extreme Flows

The hydrographs, see Figure 4, show daily variation of flow over a period of record. Also of interest, are the extremes of flow which have occurred in the past. Maximum and minimum recorded flows for each station are presented in Table I. Summaries of historical stream flow for the Yukon Territory are contained in a Water Survey of Canada publication (Ref. 4).

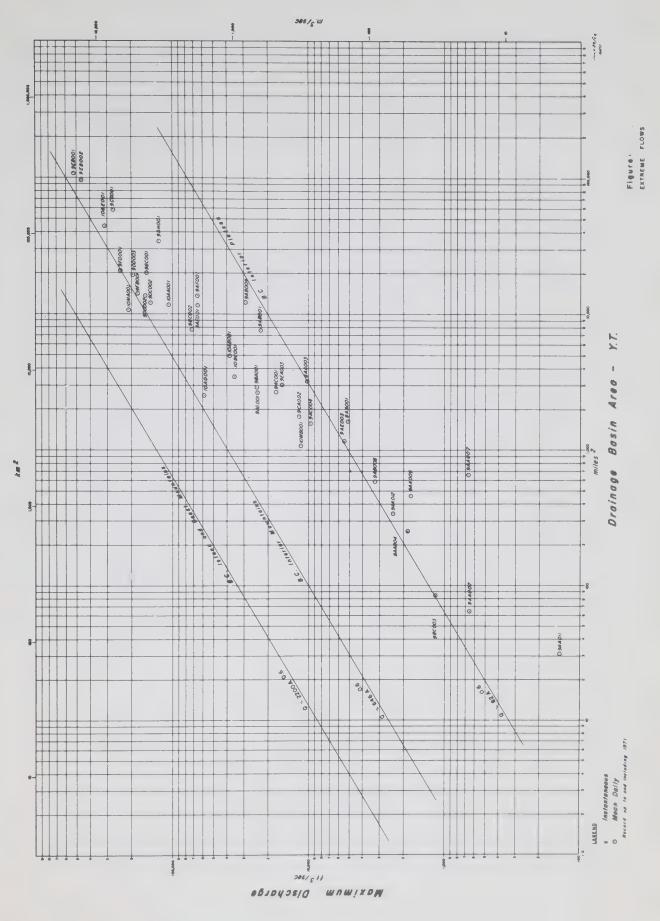


Figure 6 - Extreme Flows

Minimum flows generally occur during the period February through 'April. Maximum flows generally occur during the period May through August. A plot of points of extreme maximum flow for the Yukon Territory is presented in Figure 6. British Columbia extreme envelopes were recently published by Water Survey of Canada in a report on floods (Ref. 5) and these are shown on Figure 6. A great deal of discretion is required when using the data contained in Figure 6 for purposes of design and, in particular, the lack of data for basin areas smaller than 100 square miles must be noted.

In addition to the extreme recorded flows, Table I presents flood frequency estimates for 2-year, 10-year and 100-year return periods. These estimates were made from plots of the annual maximum daily discharge on log normal probability paper and fitting a line by eye. Several example flood frequency curves are presented in Appendix B. It should be noted that some of the estimates contained in Table I are based on very short records and, therefore, are questionable. Water Survey of Canada has recently made available flood frequency curves for each station in the Yukon Territory plotted on log extreme probability paper and fitting lines using the two parameter gamma probability distribution (Ref. 6). A comparison of this data with that contained in Table I indicates some differences especially at the higher return periods.

Similarly, low flows in the Yukon Territory have been summarized and published (Ref. 7).

SEDIMENT

To date, there has been no systematic measurement of sediment transport in the Yukon Territory. Miscellaneous measurements have been taken by Water Survey of Canada during the last few years, and these data are presented in Table IV. Details on the flow and size distribution of the sediment are available from the Water Survey of Canada Regional office.

A number of samples of suspended sediment have been taken in the Pelly River at Pelly Crossing and a crude sediment rating curve using this data is presented in Figure 7. This data, together with a flow duration curve, can be used to estimate the suspended sediment yield for a river.

Table IV - Suspended Sediment Data

River	Gauge	Date	Suspended Sediment Concentration ppm
Pelly	Pelly Crossing 9-BCl	Nov 1970 Jun 1970 July 1970 Jan to Mar 71 May 1971 Jun 1971 July 1971 Aug 1972	11 300, 355 166, 102 5, 3, 6 29-1,260 210 61 309
Yukon	Whitehorse 9ABl	May to Nov 70 Jan, Feb 1971	10 samples .9
Yukon	Dawson 9EB1	Jun 1971 Aug 1971	354 300
White	At Mouth	Jun 1972	136
Aishihik	9AA5	Jun 1972	249
Liard	Upper Crossing 10AAl	May 1972	291

WATER QUALITY

A summary of water quality data in the Yukon Territory is presented in Table V. These samples have been collected by Water Survey of Canada at their stream gauging stations.

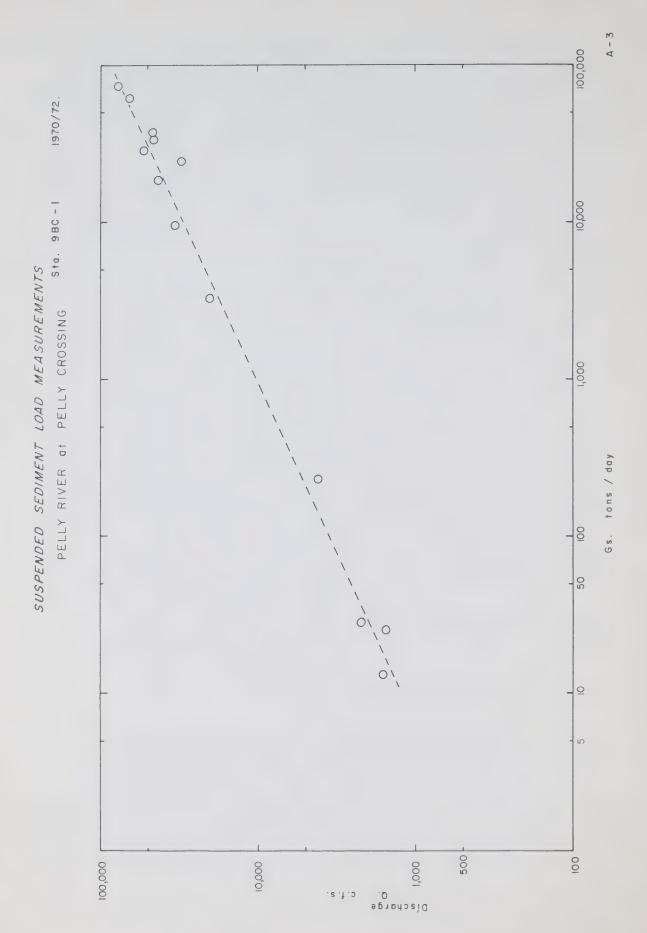


Figure 7 - Suspended Sediment Load Measurements

Additional water quality data has been collected in support of water use licensing at mine sites, near communities and at other sites of waste water discharge. The results of water quality analyses from samples collected in the Yukon are stored on magnetic tape in Ottawa by the Department of Environment as part of their National Water Quality Data Storage and Retrieval Program.

Some preliminary observations can be made from the data presented in Table V. On the basis of the following definitions for water hardness:

Hardness as CaCO ₃ , mg/l	Name
0 - 60	Soft
61 - 120	Moderately Hard
121 - 180	Hard
greater than 180	Very Hard

and applying the median values of hardness from the data, the rivers could be classified as follows:

Soft	Moderately Hard	Hard
Wheaton River	M'Clintock	Pelly R. @ Ross R.
Yukon @ Whitehorse	Teslin	Pelly R. @ Pelly Crsg
Takhini	Big Salmon	Stewart @ Mayo
	Yukon @ Carmacks	Stewart @ Stewart Crsg
	Ross	Porcupine
	White	Peel
	Klondike	
	Yukon @ Dawson	
	Liard	
	Frances	

The rivers are overall slightly alkaline, with median values of pH ranging from 7.7 to 8.2.

The Porcupine River shows a chloride level of 3.0 mg/l, based on 42 samples. This is notable for the fact that the remaining median levels of chloride range from 0.2 to 0.6 mg/l, with the exception of the Peel River with 1.4 mg/l.

The nutrient levels are low in all cases. The highest median value for nitrogen (nitrate and nitrite) is that for the Porcupine River with 0.15 mg/l., with the other median values ranging from 0.01 mg/l to 0.10 mg/l. No significantly high levels of phosphorus appear.

The results for the heavy metals show very low levels for iron, manganese, copper, lead, and zinc in all cases.

ICE

River and lake ice development in the Yukon Territory has not been studied extensively. A recent publication prepared under the Arctic Land Use Research Program contains a summary of ice thickness data, freeze-up dates, and break-up dates (Ref. 1). The basic data is collected by Water Survey of Canada in conjunction with their stream gauging program.

The annual average freeze-up date ranges from the second week in October to the second week in November. The earliest recorded freeze-up dates in the Yukon are in the first week of October. Freeze-up has occurred as late as the end of December at some locations. The actual gauge location must be taken into account when considering freeze-up data. A number of gauges are located near the outlets of large lakes and these reported freeze-up dates are not typical of the river as a whole.

Once an ice cover forms it appears that the average ice thickness varies linearly with time in many cases (Ref.1). The thickness of the ice is also dependent on the gauge location and in some cases may not be typical of the river

as a whole. Average ice thicknesses range between 1.5 and 4.8 feet on April 15 at the twenty-seven gauge sites summarized in Ref. 1.

The range for break-up dates is narrower than for freeze-up. For the same stations the annual average break-up date ranges from April 29 to May 18, the earliest being the Dezadeash River at Haines Junction and the latest, the Porcupine River at Old Crow. The average break-up date at most stations is in the second week in May. The earliest recorded break-up dates, excluding those stations immediately downstream of lakes, are around April 15, while the latest is June 4.

Ice jamming has been a major contributor to flooding problems in the Yukon Territory. Additional information on this aspect is contained in a recent report on floods of the Yukon (Ref. 3).

Table V

Summary of Water Quality Data

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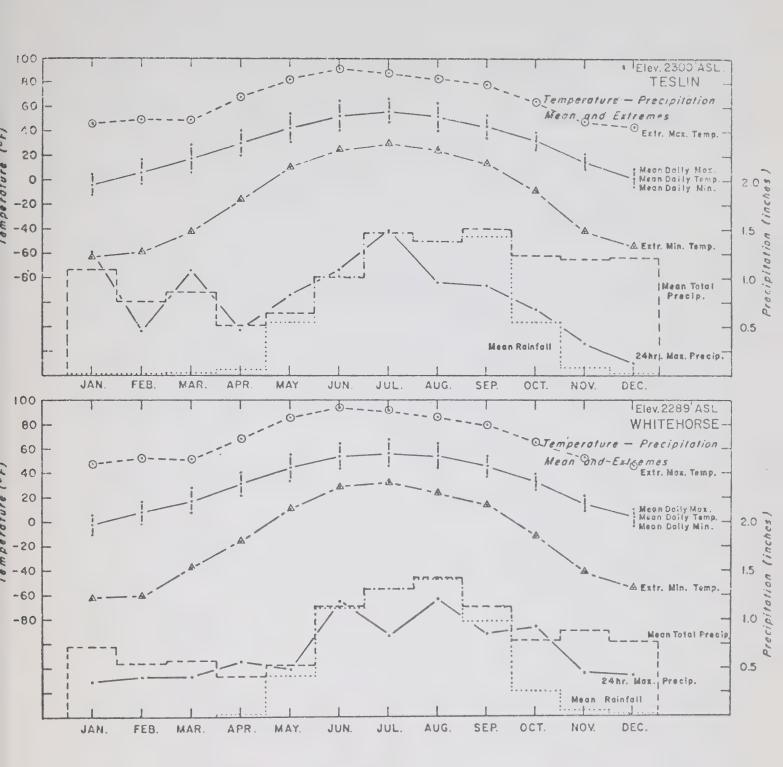
APPENDIX A

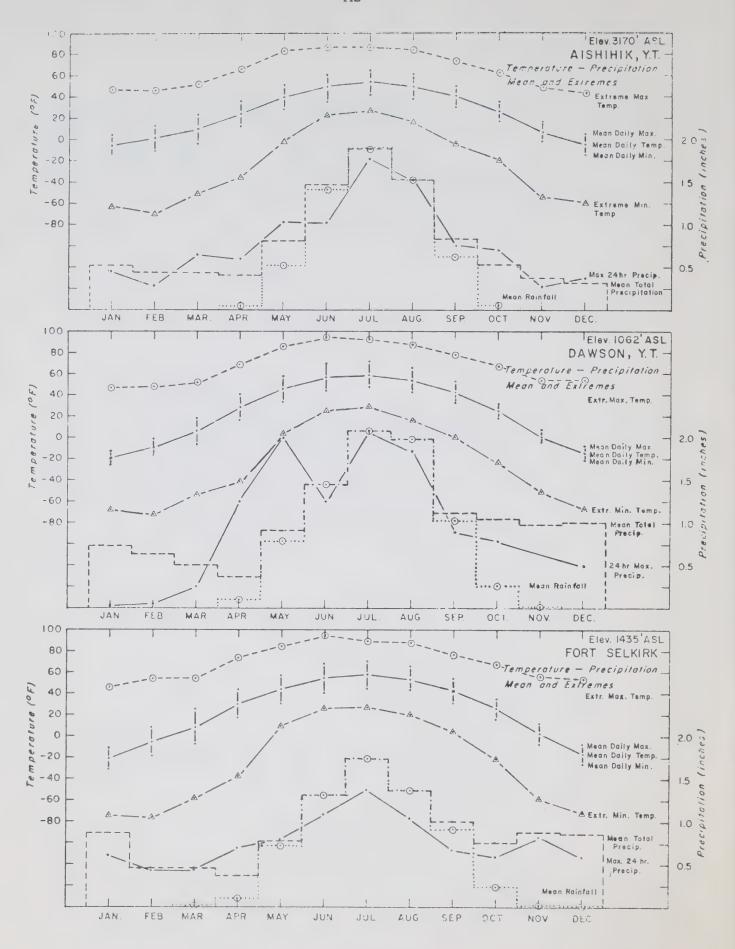
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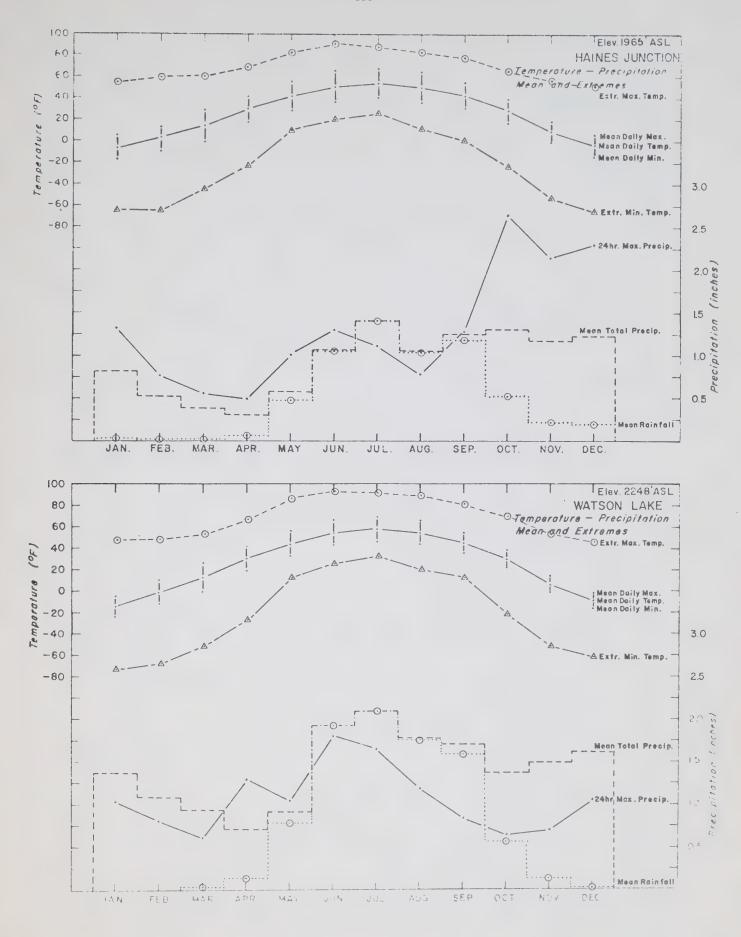
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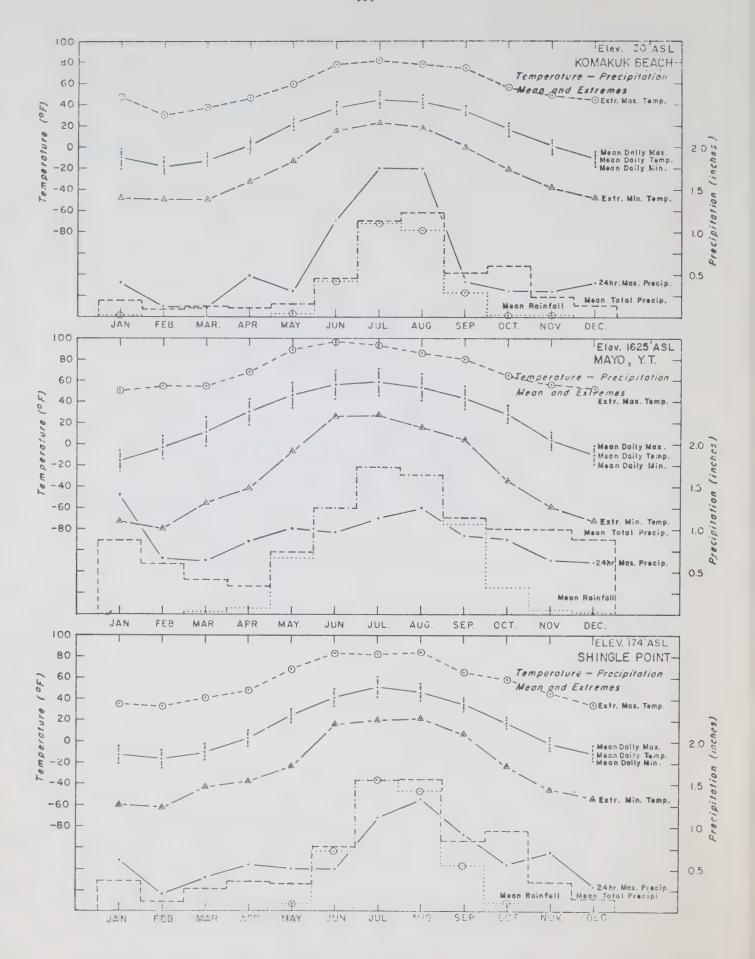
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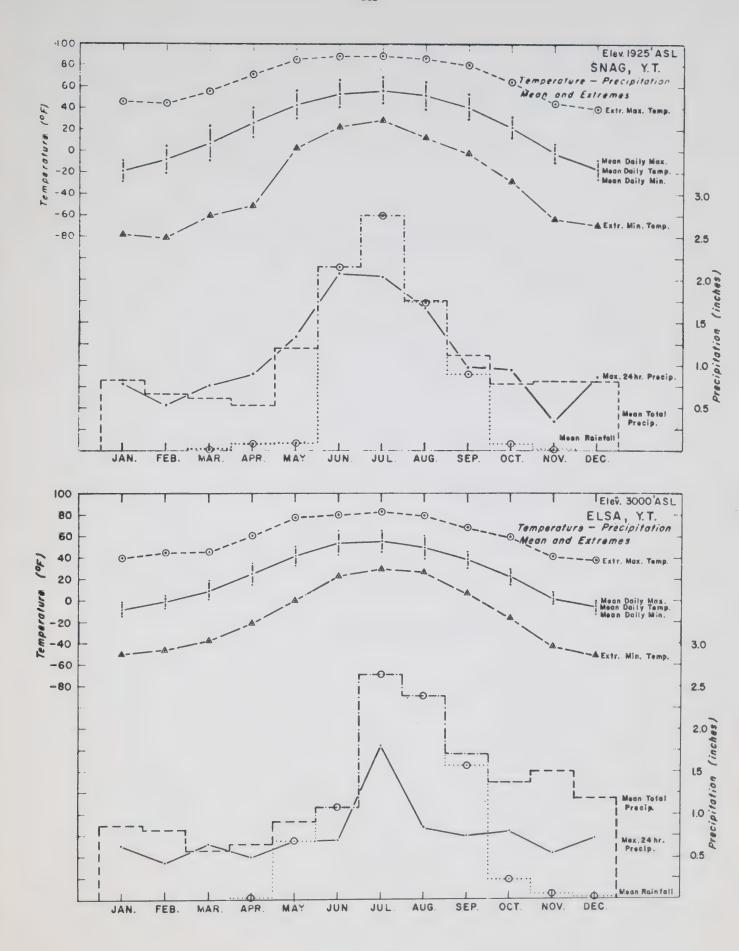










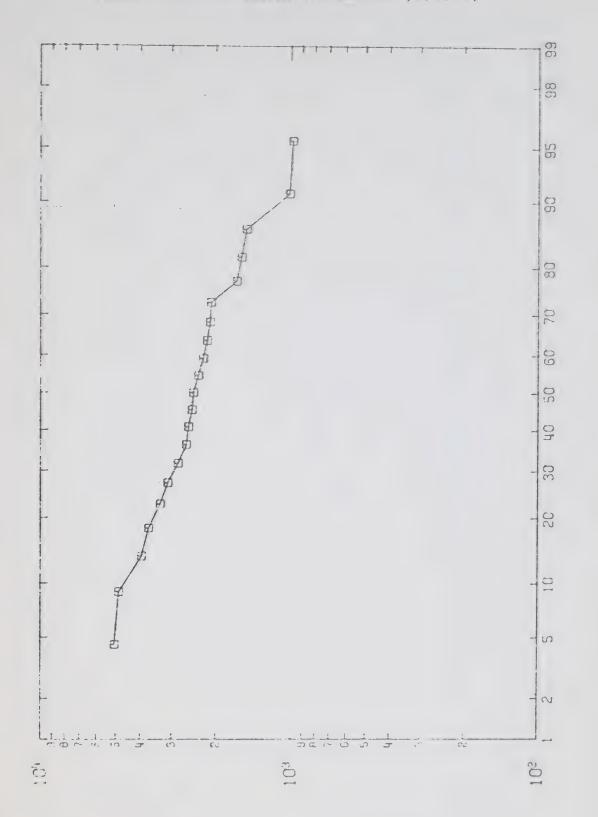




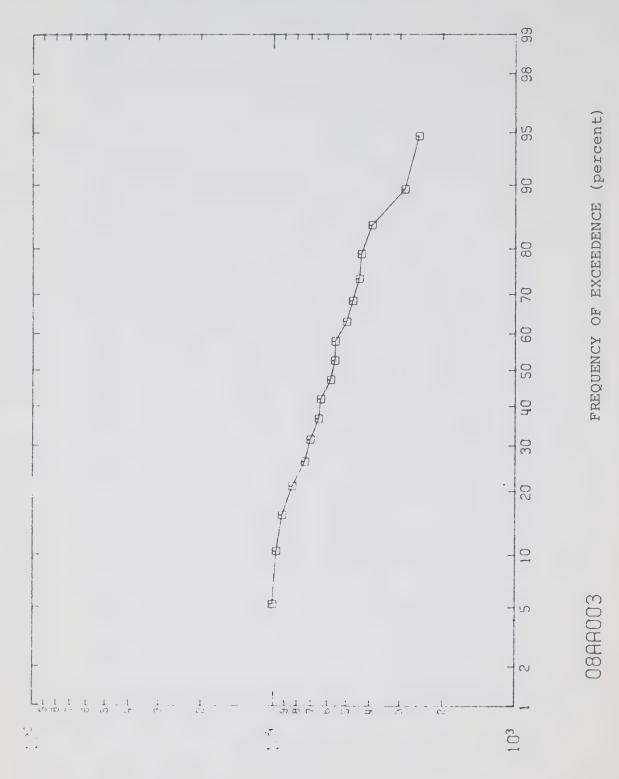
APPENDIX B

FLOOD FREQUENCY CURVES

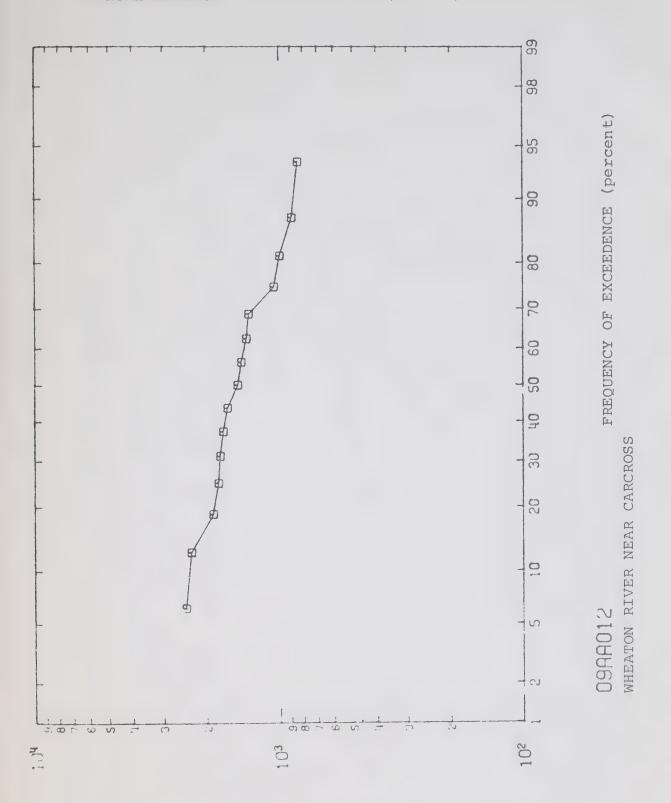


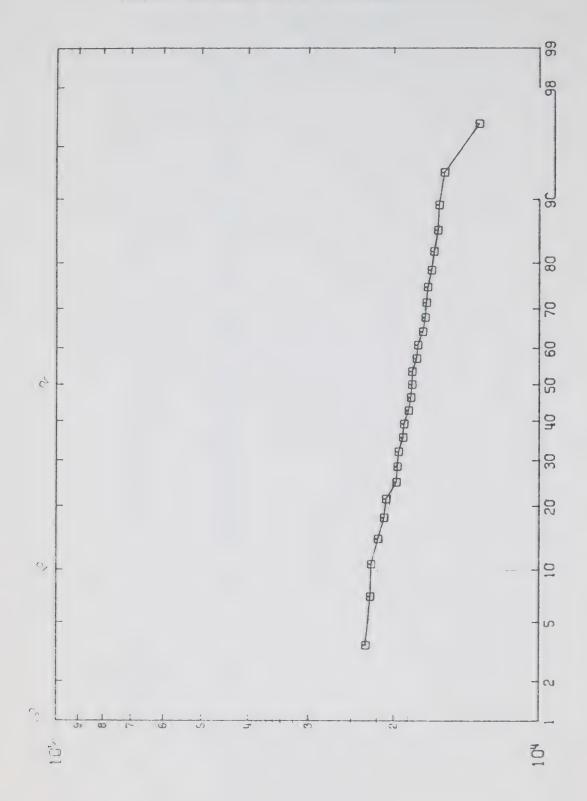


08AA001 FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDENCE (percent)



DEZADEASH RIVER AT HAINES JUNCTION

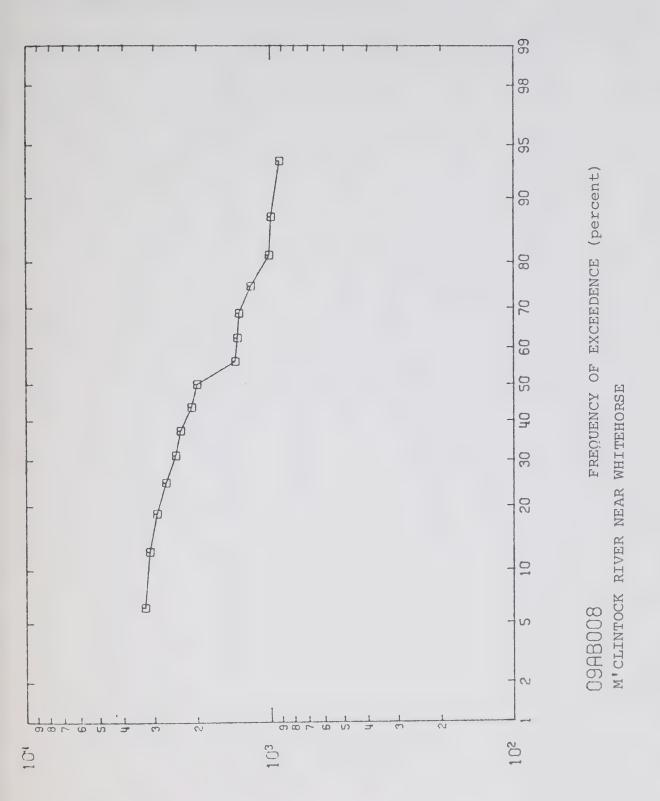


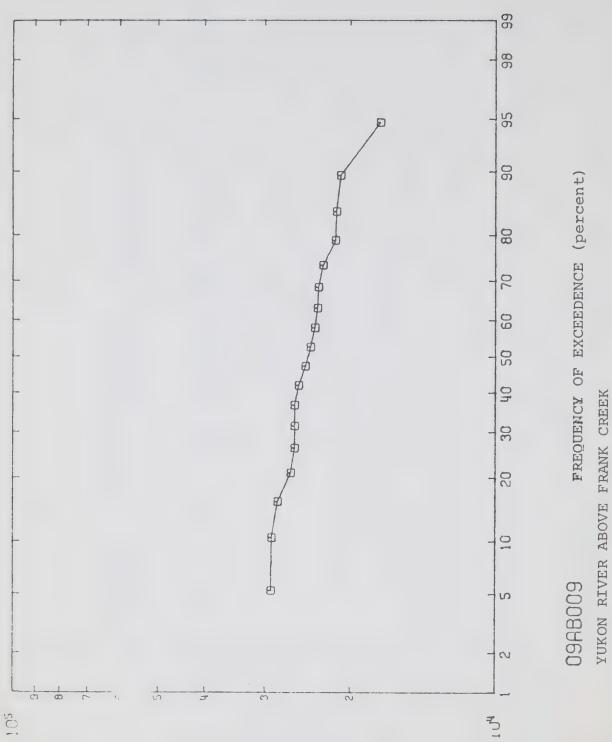


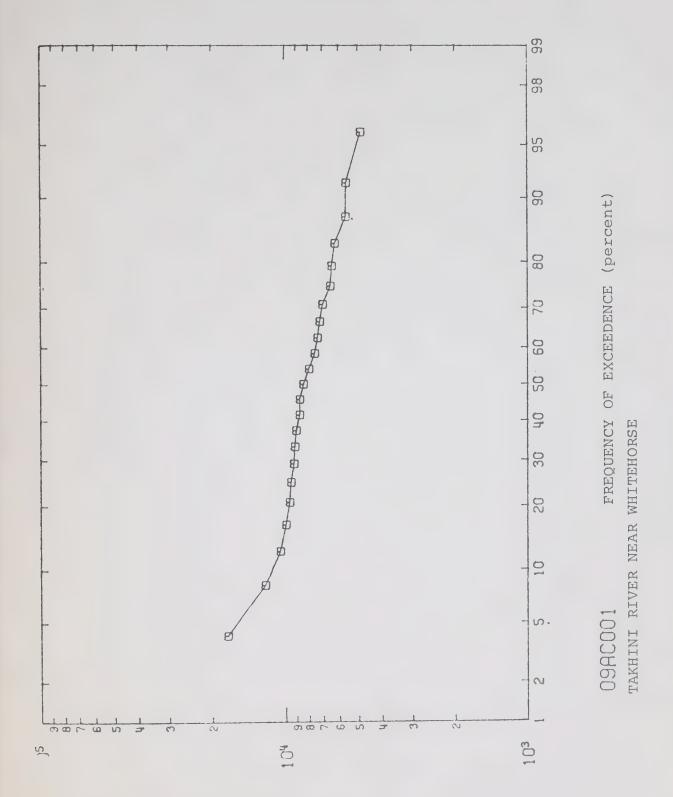
YUKON RIVER (Lewes River) NEAR WHITEHORSE

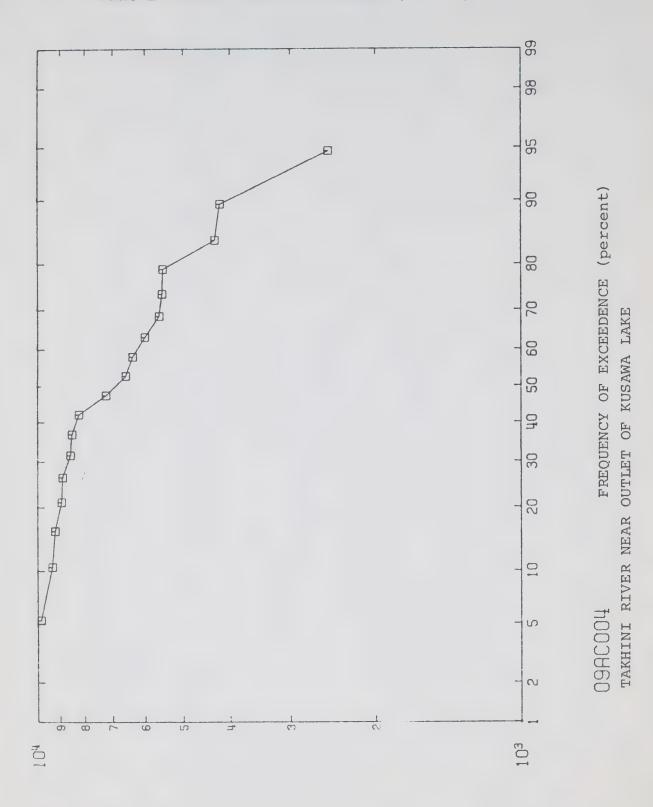
FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDENCE (percent)

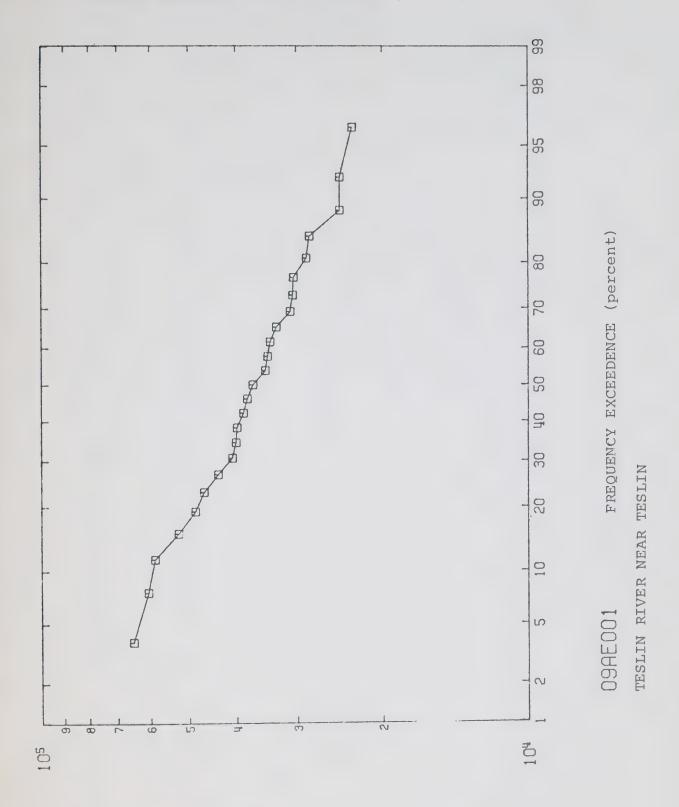
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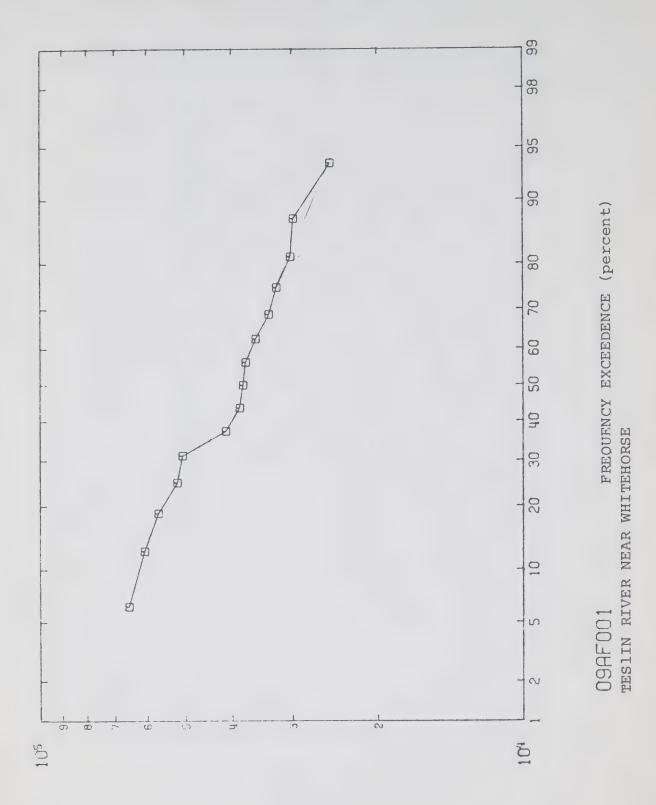


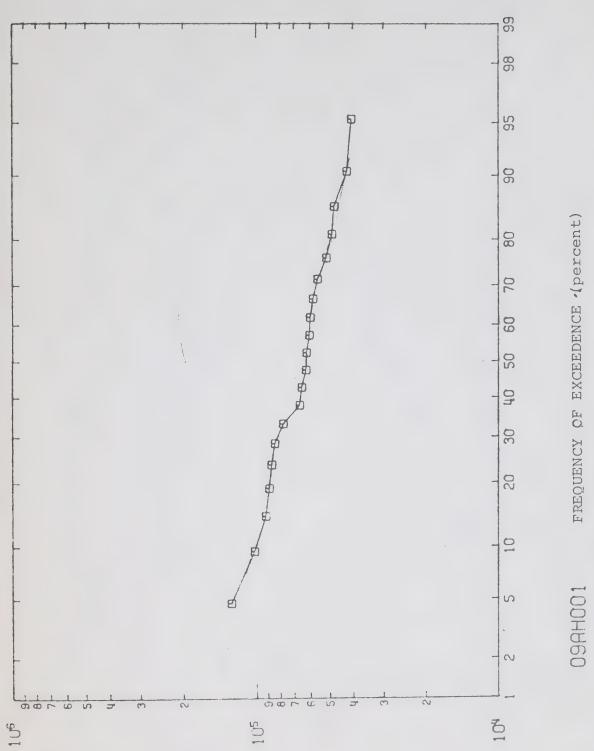




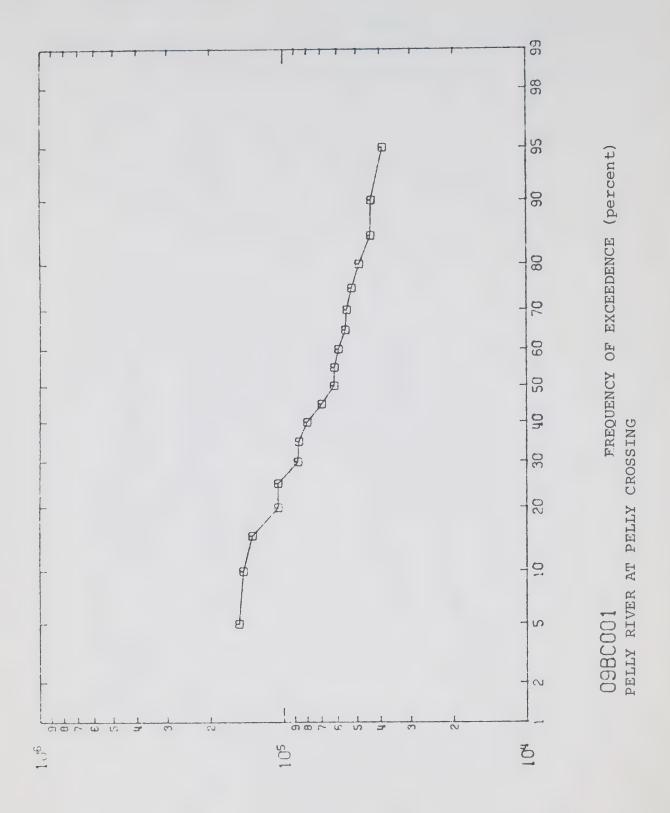


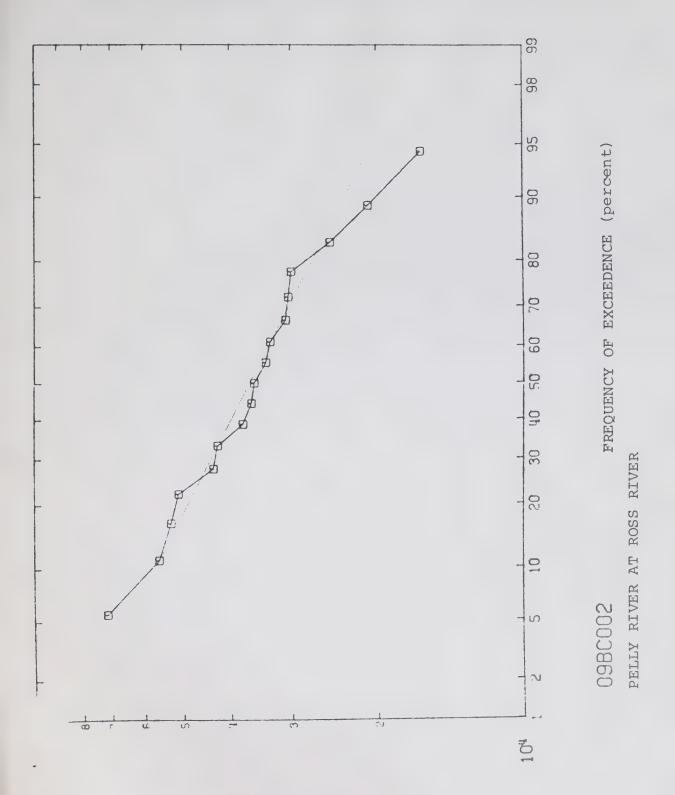


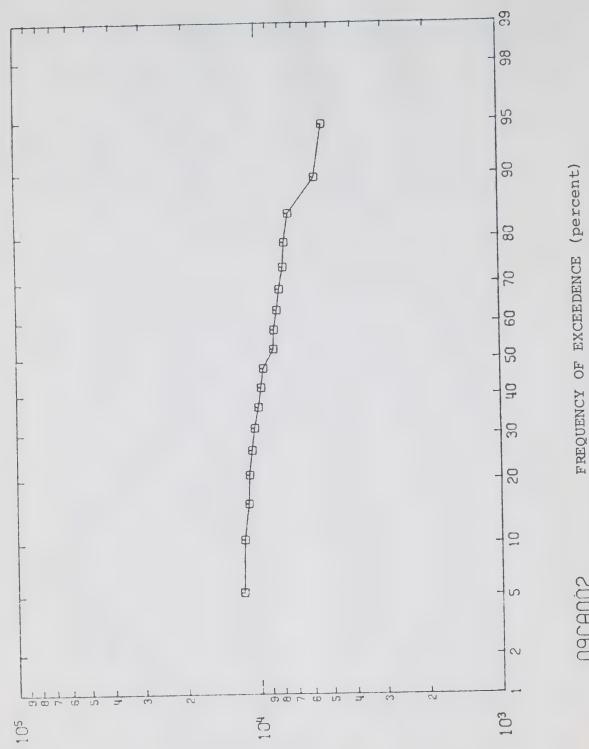




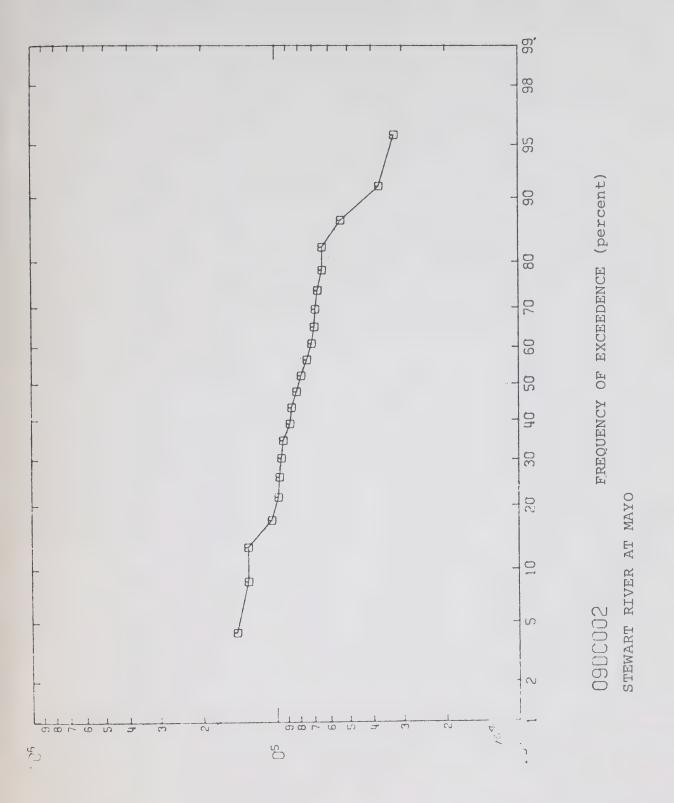
UUHHUU! FREEDENCE EF EACEEDE YUKON RIVER NEAR CARMACKS

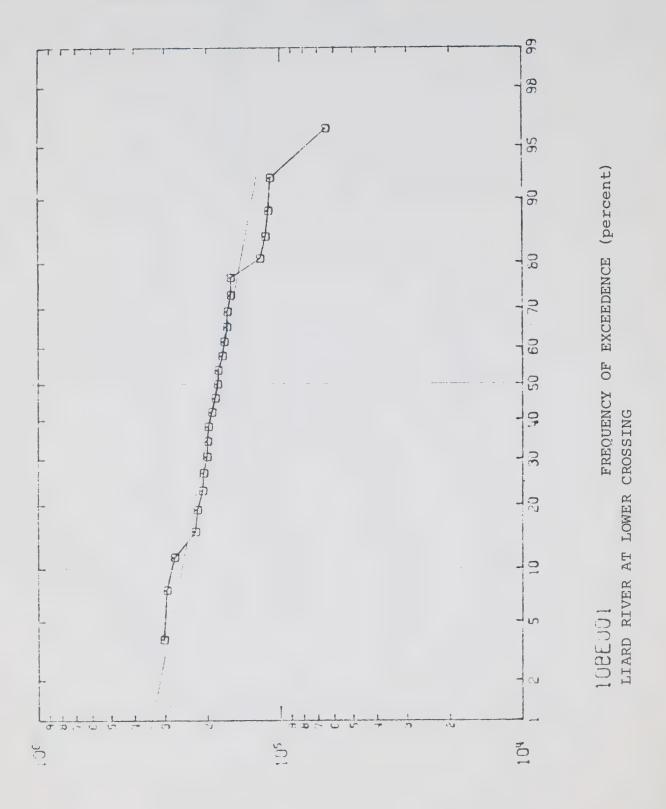


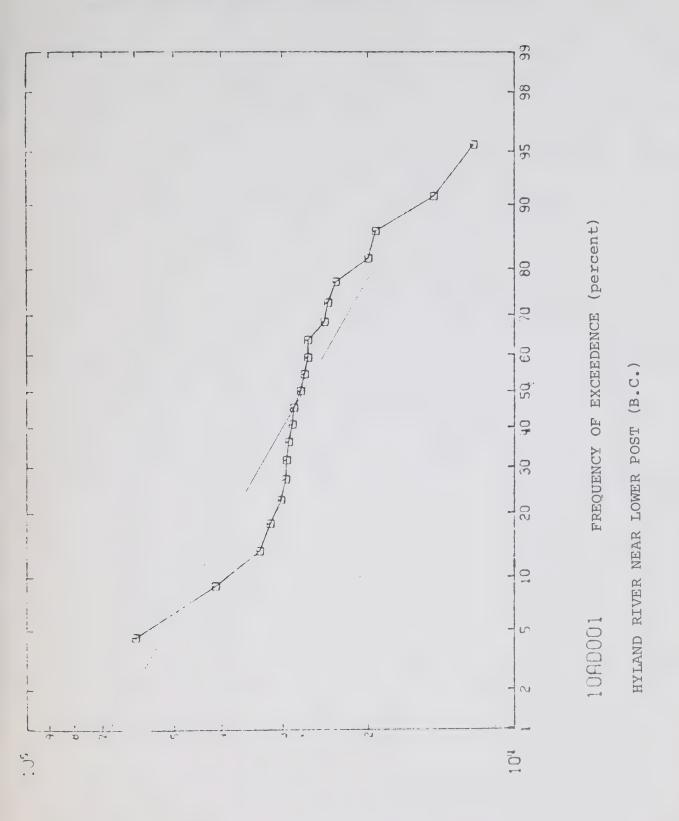


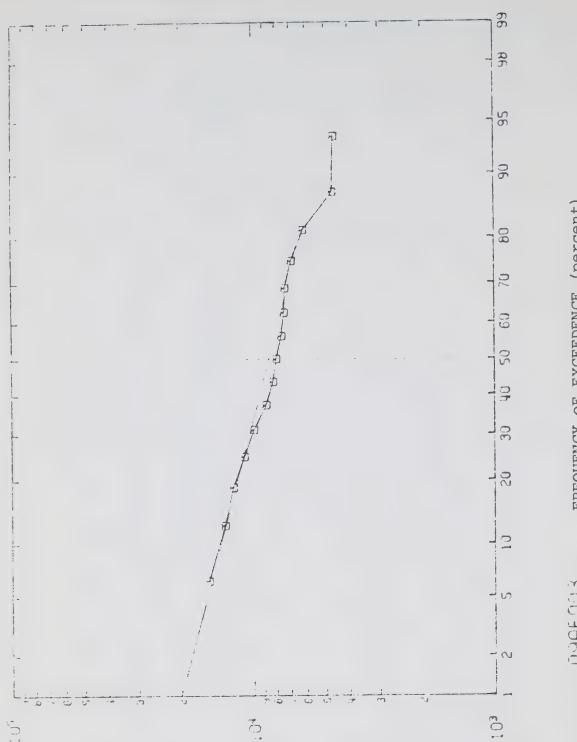


09CAOO2 FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDENCE (F

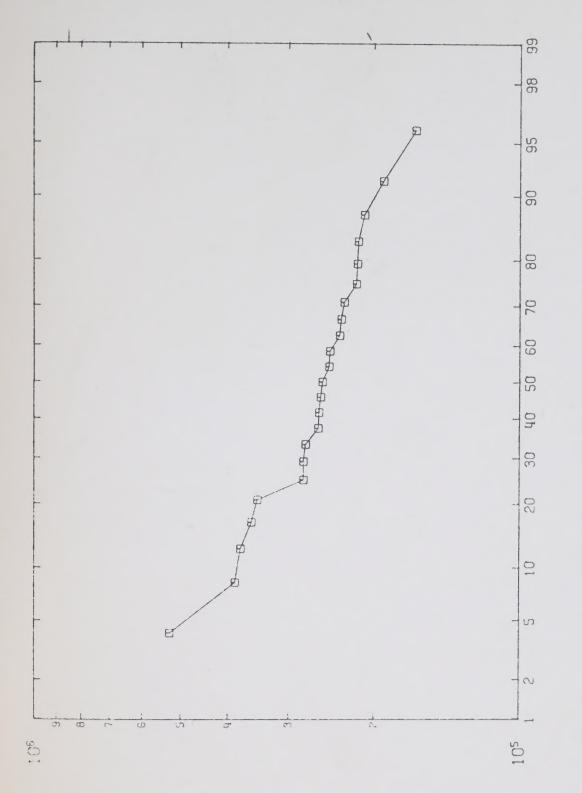








UBALOUS FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDENCE (percent) SWIFT RIVER (B.C.)



USEBUU1 FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDENCE (percent)





